

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIV.
NUMBER 9.

CALCUTTA MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

{ Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE death is announced of Rai Luchmiput Singh Bahadur, the well-known Banker of Murshedabad. The deceased was a very charitable man, and his funeral ceremonies have been characterised by much judicious charity.

THE escort for taking Courtais, the absconding solicitor of Portsmouth, has arrived in town. The prisoner, however, will have to be detained here for some time in order that some formalities under the Fugitive Offender's Act may be properly gone through.

THE presentation of colours to the Prince of Wales's Royal Canadians by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin took place at 4-30, P. M., on Monday, the 21st February, in the Fort, on the parade ground of the Corps. The attendance was large and everything passed off well.

ON the morning of the Jubilee Review, a Mahammadan, who was suffering from spleen disease, was knocked down in the crowd, and conveyed in a hackney carriage to his home in Garden Reach, where he died of ruptured spleen the same day. An artillery horse, we hear, got restive and caused this mishap.

THE Lord Bishop presided at the prize meeting of the Albert College, which came off on Saturday last at the Albert Hall, and there was a large gathering of the supporters of the institution. The institution is making good progress, and is now in the 15th year of its existence. There was a special Jubilee song prepared for the occasion, which was creditably rendered, and a dramatic dialogue bearing on the life and works of the great king Asoka.

THE *Times of India* quotes from the *Annual Register* of 1809 an interesting account of the celebration of the Jubilee of George I. in Bombay. This was held on the 4th June (his Majesty's Birthday), and was celebrated by illuminations and a great ball given by the Governor, of which the following description appears:—"The ball was opened about 10 o'clock by the Hon. the Governor and Mrs. Lechmere, and the dancing continued with great spirit, considering the extreme heat of the weather, until about 1 o'clock when the party retired to an elegant supper, after which the following toasts were given: 'The King, and may he continue to wear the Crown for many years,' 'The Queen and Royal Family,' 'The Honourable United East India Company,' &c., &c. The party afterwards proceeded to the extensive gardens, which were illuminated in a very grand and magnificent manner, having a triumphal arch between the fountains and the great terrace which runs parallel with the water. From the terrace, the company were gratified with a splendid display of fireworks, which illuminated the whole of that beautiful picturesque scenery which extends from the gardens, by successive ranges of hills interspersed with wood and water, until it terminates with the high land on which the flag staff is erected. On this occasion, the flag staff was decorated with the colours of various nations, which produced a magnificent effect, when appearing through the extreme darkness of the night by the assistance of a strong light which suddenly rose behind the hill. The company afterwards returned to the ball-room when the dancing recommenced and continued until a late hour in the morning. We must not omit to mention that many of the ladies, unwilling to show any want of loyalty on so memorable an occasion, wore Bandeaus with the following motto: 'G. R. 50. God prolong his Majesty's Reign.' They had no hill-fever in those days to fly from the heat and did not change Jubilee dates to meet animal comforts. Good old days were those.

THE "Sophia Joakim" defamation case which had been long dragging its slow length has been dismissed. The charge was one of libel against the *Indian Daily News*, and we are glad that the liberty of the press has been vindicated in this instance.

LORD Cross states that the Government have not had under consideration, nor the Government of India contemplated, the expediency of taxing cotton goods imported into India. None ever suspected it.

TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

THE state of disorder in Ireland and the resistance offered to authority are daily on the increase. Archbishop Croke has written a letter in which he advises the Irish people to refuse to pay taxes.

A PARCEL of dynamite, with a lighted fuse attached, was found, on the 17th instant, outside the window of a Magistrate at Kildysart. A catastrophe was averted by the fuse being put out before an explosion took place.

IN the House of Commons, Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said that the state of Burma has prevented the Government from negotiating in respect to the delimitation of the Chinese frontier. The Government, he said, was, however, mindful of the matter. Too many irons in the fire at once is not good.

THE Directors of the Suez Canal Company announce that from the 1st of March steamers carrying the electric light will be allowed to pass the Canal at night.

THE Nagpur Railway, with a Capital of three millions, will be launched by Messrs. Rothschild.

MONDAY'S issue of the *Englishman*, which comprises sixteen pages of ninety-six columns, was devoted mostly to reporting Jubilee celebrations in the Mofussil. The *Statesman* fittingly suggests that a memorial volume of the various accounts of these celebrations should be prepared and presented to Her Majesty. They have done it in Madras.

THE Commander-in-Chief left Calcutta on Thursday. The Viceroy will probably pay a visit to Dehra Dun on his journey to Simla.

SIR THEODORE HOPE's term of office will expire on July 22nd, before Sir Charles Aitchison has returned from his six months' leave to England. There will, therefore, be an officiating appointment which it is not yet known how to be filled.

THE Hon. D. Cruickshank, Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is about to leave India, and there is a probability of his continued absence.

A SMALL war seems likely to take place among the Straits Settlements. The Administrator of Labuan has informed the Government at Singapore that the Sultan of Sulu is about to attack the people of Mainberg in consequence of their having refused to recognise him as their Chief.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram has offered to contribute to the proposed Imperial Institute all the valuable articles sent by him to the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This will be in addition to the £2000 already offered by the Maharaja.

THERE is mourning—bitter mourning—in the Anglo Indian Tory camp. MR. J. Slagg, Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected member for Burnley by a majority of 545 votes over the Conservative candidate. Mr. Slagg is a true friend of India, and we rejoice at his success.

FRANCE and Russia are making their adhesion to the abolition of the corvée in Egypt dependent on certain conditions which are unacceptable. The Egyptian Government, with the assent of England, has arranged to pay the labourers.

THE latest bulletins respecting Emperor William's health state that his Majesty is much better.

THE Hungarian Parliament have unanimously voted a special military credit. War preparations are going on all over Europe, and Emperor William may well complain of the silliness of the Reichstag in refusing him a special credit.

THE Porte is striving to bring about a compromise in regard to Bulgaria, and has made fresh proposals of a conciliatory nature to the Bulgarian Delegates, who have referred to Sofia for order. Sir William White, the British, and Baron De Calice, the Austrian, Ambassadors here, have urged upon the Delegates the necessity for tact and moderation in their negotiations.

THE Portuguese have occupied Tungi, and seized a steamer belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar laden with munitions of war.

A MIXED commission will be appointed to settle the Canadian Fisheries dispute.

THE Maharaja of Travancore, besides giving ten thousand rupees to the Imperial Institute and two thousand to the Victoria Institute, Madras, has given fifty thousand for local memorial in Travancore. This is in right princely style. Whence does the money come?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

THE inhabitants of Singapore on the 6th instant celebrated a special jubilee of their own,—the 68th anniversary of the foundation of the Settlement.

IT is announced that Mr. Elliot Colvin, O. S., Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, will be Sir Stuart Bayley's Private Secretary. Captain Rawlinson remains as Aide-de-Camp.

THE revision of the Hill allowances—the next best thing to the total stoppage of the Exodus evil—has once more been postponed, and the hill so-jourmers are to continue to receive the present sumptuous scale of allowances.

AS at present arranged, His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 16th of March next. His Excellency will go to Durbhanga, and shoot there for about 10 days; thence he will go to Delhi, where he will remain for three days, and then will go to Dehra, and will remain there probably for about a fortnight. From Dehra, his Excellency will proceed direct to Simla.

SIR HENRY HARRISON, as president of the Executive Committee, has received a letter from Sir Mackenzie Wallace, informing him that he is directed by his Excellency the Viceroy to convey to the Committee his congratulations and thanks for the very brilliant and successful manner in which Her Majesty's Jubilee has been celebrated in Calcutta.

COLONEL Sir West Ridgeway is likely to succeed Colonel Sir Edward Bradford in Rajputana.

HIS Majesty the King of Oudh has forwarded to the Government of India a sum of Rs. 1,000 for distribution in alms to the poor of Calcutta on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The Chairman of the Corporation has been entrusted with the distribution of the donation, and has divided it among the chief charitable Institutions of Calcutta.

THE Sobhabazar Benevolent Society, under the auspices of the two young sons of the late Maharaja Kamalkrishna—viz., Kumars Nilkrishna and Binayakrishna,—has for sometime past been doing sterling good work in a quiet and unostentatious way. During the late Bengal floods it did conspicuous service, and sent speedy aid to the sufferers from the late Madras Fire. It is every way worthy of cordial public support. On Sunday last, the third anniversary of the Society was celebrated at the Sobhabazar Rajbati under the presidency of Mr. A. O. Hume. Dr. Gurudas Banarji, Babu Narendranath Sen and Mr. Swinhoe among others addressed the meeting on the good work of the Society.

SIR Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit has offered Rs. 1,25,000 to establish a Medical College in connection with the Cama Hospital, or for the enlargement and improvement of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. An example indeed for Calcutta to follow.

A VIENNA correspondent understands that England has declined to take part in the forthcoming Ambassadorial Conference on Bulgarian affairs, notwithstanding the pressure that has been put upon her to do so. Her alleged reason for declining is that she would either have to oppose the Russian proposals, and so prevent a settlement, or would have to consent to the curtailment of Bulgarian independence. England will, therefore, give her consent to any settlement that meets with the unanimous approval of the Powers. The Conference will begin as soon as the negotiations between the Porte and the Bulgarian Delegates show the possibility of an understanding.

A FURTHER endeavour is to be made to discover whether petroleum cannot be found in paying quantities in the Rawal Pindi district. Boring operations are to be resumed, and carried down to a depth of not less than 500 feet in each case Rs. 6,000

having been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Military works Department, for the purpose. Mr. Townsend has returned to India, and has brought with him the most approved apparatus from America, to resume the experimental borings in the Beluchistan Agency.

THE Punjab Government have given orders for the preparation of a survey for a line of Railway between Pattiala and Batinda; the ground is described as being peculiarly favourable for such a work, there being absolutely no rivers or streams of any magnitude in the entire length of one hundred miles.

THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

PROPOSALS are now under consideration for the lighting of Railway trains in India by electricity. The Secretary of State and the authorities in this country have both interested themselves in the matter. The object of the enquiry is, we fancy, economy, for the oil lights in the carriages are already too bright, and have to be toned down by the use of green screens. Sleep would be impossible with a blazing electric lamp.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper, the place finally fixed upon for the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council for passing the Punjab Bills is Delhi, and the time the beginning of April. Meanwhile Colonel Davis is coming to Calcutta to join the Select Committee.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the Madras papers makes a remarkable suggestion, as to the commemoration of the Jubilee. He would have an arbour day, proclaimed throughout India on the 26th June next, when trees and topes should be planted throughout the Empire in commemoration of the event. At the end of ten years, 500,000 acres might be covered with trees, which should prove a source of revenue. There is no question that the plan will restore to nature a part of what is not now the possession of man; but we have grave doubts about the revenue. Lands which will produce valuable trees are not now lying fallow; nor is a plantation of trees more profitable than agricultural produce.

SIR STEWART BAYLEY is expected back to India on the 21st proximo. He does not join his appointment as successor of Sir Rivers Thompson immediately, but takes over charge of the Home and Revenue Departments pending Sir Rivers' retirement from the Belvedere Guddee.

A RUSSIAN merchant, M. Nicolaieff, has laid a scheme before Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff for the construction of a stream tramway, 153 miles long, between Askabad and Meshed, in order to facilitate the placing of Russian goods on the Persian market, and, of course, to expel English manufactures. The road is to take the place of the *chaussi*, which was to be constructed according to the Teheran Convention of 1881.

THE Native Army is, it is said, to be increased from the 1st April by five new Infantry Regiments and a Squadron of Guides Cavalry.

IN the House of Commons, Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that the proposals made by Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Porte did not involve British withdrawal from Egypt, while there was any fear of Egypt being unable to defend herself. The British Government, he added, had never renounced their right to protect Egypt from external and internal disorders. The impression formed that Belgium would be the model for future plans in respect to Egypt was devoid of foundation. The question is one of diplomacy backed by guns.

IN the House of Commons on the 21st instant, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith introduced the proposed rules for the reform of procedure. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he deprecated the introduction of party spirit in the discussion, but he said the proposals submitted were wholly inadequate. Mr. Parnell said the sole effect of the measure would be to limit the rights of minorities.

AHMED MUKTAR PASHA, the Turkish Special Commissioner in Egypt, has telegraphed his disapproval of the proposals made by Sir H. Drummond Wolff in regard to Egypt. The palace as well as the Porte are also adverse to the proposals. Let there be a squadron of big guns at Alexandria, and they will soon appreciate the value of the logic. Logic without long range guns is no logic at all.

IN Rangoon several attempts at incendiarism have been reported and much uneasiness prevails. The inhabitants are themselves patrolling the threatened districts.

AN Upper Burma official bulletin contains the following items:—At Bhamo, the trade with the Shans and the Chinese is brisk. Negotiations with Fugitive Woontha Tsawbwa continue. Dakaits

attacked Paungbyin in Upper Chindwin, but were repulsed with loss. On the 9th, the Shan States Column attacked the Yatsauk Tsawbwa, one of the Chief supporters of the Limbin Prince. His force was considerable, and occupied an entrenched position, but fled without resistance. A band under Boh attacked Welaung in the Myingyan district, but was driven off after considerable fighting. We receive no news, official or otherwise, which does not announce heavy losses on the part of the "Dakaites," and yet the Hydra is not entirely and completely decapitated.

FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE Madras Jubilee Fund amounts to Rs. 1,11,849, which is far ahead of that either of Calcutta or Bombay.

THE *Times of India* is glad to be able to quote a precedent which will be at once utilised by all Anglo-Indians whose wives and families are in Great Britain. Hitherto the unfortunate Anglo-Indian has had to pay income-tax twice over. His pay is cut here before he receives it, and the allowance he makes to his family is taxed by the Income Tax Commissioner in England. Thus the Anglo-Indian taxpayer has been fleeced twice over. About this time last year, an energetic Anglo-Indian determined to fight the question. He wrote to our contemporary a letter which was published at the time. "Before leaving Scotland," he said, "I called on the Assessor of Income Tax and pointed out the injustice; and his reply was that the impost in England on sums remitted to England was quite correct, as the same were paid into a different Exchequer. The Assessor sends a printed form to my wife in Scotland, on which she is compelled to declare her income, and which is derived solely from what I remit her from time to time from Bombay, and on which in future I shall have already paid tax. He the (Assessor) was impervious and would not listen to my argument that the tax to be paid in India is for the benefit of the Government." However, the correspondent was not to be settled in this off-hand way. He has carried on the combat for nearly twelve months, and he now writes to say that his wife has just "obtained a refund of the Income-tax; the revenue Officer in Edinburgh returned her the money." This is a very important victory, and now that the precedent has been established, every Anglo-Indian with a family at home will hasten to avail himself of it.

DEATHS in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 12th February, there were 188 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22.6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 240 deaths, and the death rate was 28.9 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 17 from cholera, 61 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and one from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—0 Non-Asiatic, 4 mixed races, 133 Hindus, 45 Mahomedans, and six other races. The Health Officer adds:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th February was 188 against 240 and 236 in the two preceding weeks and less than the corresponding week of last year by 15. There were 17 deaths from cholera against 10 and 9 in the two preceding weeks, the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 61 and 17 respectively against 83 and 44 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22.6 per mille per annum against 28.9, the mean of the last five years.

THE following extract from a local weekly, the *Amrita Bazar Patrica*, is long; but it will repay the trouble of perusal:—At the time of the incident referred to, Mr. Beames was the Magistrate of a Behar district and he was on leave. He had an occasion to go to Darjeeling. In those days, the Europeans had not the luxury of a rail-road from Siliguri to Darjeeling—a luxury secured by a heavy amount of cost taken from the pockets of the poor Indian tax-payer. So Mr. Beames had to travel all over the way to Darjeeling from Siliguri on horse-back. Some 10 or 12 miles past the place, he alighted from his horse at a halting station to change the animal. He there saw a constable on duty. He asked him to catch hold of the horse. To his utmost surprise and astonishment, the man refused to do the work. Imperiously asked Mr. Beames, "do you know who am I? I am the Magistrate." To this the constable replied, "I do not know who you are. But Magistrate or no Magistrate, it forms no part of my duty to catch hold of your horse." At this reply, Mr. Beames flew into rage and whipped the man severely. The matter did not end here. The injured constable went to Darjeeling to lay a complaint against Mr. Beames. Darjeeling was then a non-regulation province and was under the direct control of the

India Government. An official called the Superintendent of Darjeeling administered its affairs. The then Superintendent took the matter and reported it to the India Government and the India Government referred it to the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Cecil Beadon made an investigation into the matter and, being convinced of the truth of the case, passed an order on it. In this, His Honor said, "if we are not mistaken, that Mr. Beames' character was shewn to be such that, he should not belong to the public Service and that, for the offence committed by Mr. Beames, he would have recommended for his removal from the Service, but considering his age, he refrained from taking such a severe measure. He, however, ordered Mr. Beames to make an apology to the constable for the wrong done to him before a public meeting to be held at Darjeeling for the purpose. Mr. Beames now tried to hush up the matter by coming to terms with the constable. But the order of the Bengal Government was peremptory and there was no way to escape. So a public meeting was held in Darjeeling at which Mr. Beames had to apologize before the constable. Thus, it is but natural for Mr. Beames to entertain towards the Indian subjects of Her Majesty feelings of the sort, he gave expression to before the Public Service Commission.

SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received by Babu Protapa Chandra Roy towards defraying the cost of his English translation of the Mahabharata:—"H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Nawab of Junagad, Rs. 500; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Dhrangdhra, Rs. 500; and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Rs. 225.

AN elaborate vindication of the Indian Executive from the serious charges made by the *Times* correspondent in Burma has reached head-quarters. These charges virtually imputed to the Government of India responsibility for all the unfortunate incidents and difficulties of the campaign on the ground that troops and police were not furnished to the Burmese authorities, and that the operations of the military commanders were checked and impeded by official parsimony.

THE best answer to the unfounded rumours about Professor Max Muller's health is given, says a home paper, by his having just finished the printing of a large volume, "On the Science of Thought;" his having promised to deliver some lectures on the same subject at the Royal Institution in March; and his having resumed his lectures at Oxford after a pause of several years. He is lecturing at the request of some of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service on the Rig-Veda. This will be cheering news to the Pandit's numerous admirers in India.

THE case known as Empress vs. Bama Charan Mitra and others which had come to the verge of being *causis celebre* in the Calcutta Police and Sessions Courts has at last been dismissed. Some members of the Police charged two pleaders of the local Small Cause Court and other gentlemen with having attempted to bribe them, and there was a long, tedious, and expensive trial. "Happy Calcutta which has a Police that can refuse bribes," exclaimed one of the *debat* papers when the case was *sub-judice*. But the Police, it would appear, have come out anything but creditably out of the ordeal. Messrs Gasper, Pugh and Ghose, who, at the Sessions Court most ably conducted the defence, succeeded in eliciting from the Police many damaging admissions in the course of the cross examination, and it is a pity that the learned Judge in discharging the prisoners did not take any note of the ugly facts that have been raked up. It is to be hoped, however, that the Deputy Commissioner of Police will take departmental notice of some of the facts that transpired in the trial. Inspector Fitzgerald prosecuted the case, and superintendent Johnson, and Inspector Millard and Darogah Torab Ali were the chief witnesses in the case.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-87.)

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on Friday, the 4th March, at 7½ p.m.

Subject: Carbohydrates and their Allies.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture Annas 4.

Only the students of the Association will be admitted to the Practical Demonstration. A separate fee of 4 annas will be charged for each demonstration.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

February 19th, 1887.

Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

SIR M. E. GRANT-DUFF'S REPLY TO MR. S. SMITH.

WHEN Sir M. E. Grant-Duff left Madras a couple of months ago, the Anglo-Indian papers had not a single word to say in his favour. They found no language strong enough to condemn his five years' administration, or rather maladministration of the Southern Presidency. They pronounced him as an utter failure, and pointed out in plain and emphatic terms that India had been the grave of his reputation. The late Governor of Madras has, however, found a very easy way to regain the good opinion of his countrymen in India. He has always been a clever writer, and now he has made use of his pen in such a way as to re-instate himself in the favour of the Anglo-Indian community. The reader will recollect that Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., who visited India last winter for the second time, wrote, on his return to England, an admirable article in the *Contemporary Review* under the title of "India Re-visited." We noticed that paper at length in these columns at the time of its appearance. Mr. Samuel Smith, on the whole, gave a correct view of results of British rule in India, and accurately described the present condition of the country. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff has now come forward to refute Mr. Smith's position, and to show that Mr. Smith is entirely mistaken in his estimate of the results of English rule in India.

Sir M. E. Grant-Duff seems to doubt the impoverishment of India under British rule; but he has not adduced any satisfactory evidence to establish the position taken up by him. He can not surely be ignorant of the fact that the agricultural classes in many parts of India are so depressed that even in average seasons, they can hardly keep their body and soul together. Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone who administered the territories of the Peshwa for some years immediately after their incorporation with the Indian Empire has testified to fairly prosperous condition of the peasantry in the Deccan at the time of the annexation. What is the present condition of the *kunbi*? The debates on the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill furnish a complete answer to this question. The rigid and harsh revenue system introduced by the British Government has ruined the cultivators of the Deccan so much so that it has been found necessary to adopt special measures for their relief at the expense of their creditors. The same has been the case with Jhansi. The agricultural classes in that province have not yet been able to recover from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1868-69, while their brethren in the circumjacent Native States are in a fairly prosperous condition. Here, again, our revenue system is responsible for the impoverishment of the country. The Marhatta rulers were doubtless rapacious; but they regulated the revenue demand according to the character of the season. In bad years, they took nothing, and so the cultivator was not forced to borrow. But the inexorable British tax-gatherer knows no mercy: he must have his pound of flesh whether the land has yielded any crops or not. The inevitable consequence of this rigid system is to drive the cultivator into the hands of the village Shylock. It was only the other day that the *Pioneer* told us in passionate language that the same process is in full swing in the Punjab. Our contemporary stated that 40,000 bunniahs have been permitted to make slaves of six millions of old Mahomedan proprietors of the soil. This is chiefly due to the introduction under British rule of a rigid revenue system opposed to the traditions, customs and usages of the people and the conditions of the country. Our rulers mercilessly denounce the money-lenders and legalise a wholesale confiscation of their property for the benefit of the land-cultivating classes. But such remedies merely touch the surface of the evil to be grappled with. They do not go to the root of the disease. It is

impossible to form an adequate conception of the mischief brought in many provinces of India by the revenue system introduced by the British Government. Sir Grant-Duff must also know that under English rule, many valuable industries and manufactures have either declined or entirely ceased to exist, and thereby deprived hundreds of thousands of people of a comfortable livelihood. Take for instance, the classes of weavers and carriers? Their occupation is gone and they have been thrown upon the already over-crowded soil for means of subsistence. The old carrying trade of the country was worth many millions a year, but it has been destroyed by the railways constructed by the British Government. Then, the Muhammadan rulers, who had adopted India as their home, spent the money in the country, and the people benefited thereby. But a very large part of the salaries of British officials is spent out of the country, and the amount of pensions received by them is enormous and is constantly growing. All this constitutes a severe drain on the wealth of the country. The best way to put a stop to this drain would certainly be to employ Indians largely in the higher ranks of the public service.

In short to prove the poverty of India, Mr. Samuel Smith in his paper in the *Contemporary Review* compared the material condition of the Indians with that of the English people and showed that there was thrice sixty times more taxable property in England than in India. He pointed out that in a country containing a population of over 200 millions, only 300,000 persons are subject to the income-tax, there being but one in 700 with an income of £50 a year. These figures, Mr. Smith contended, ought to convince any one of the extreme poverty and the extraordinary absence of wealth in India. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff laughs to scorn Mr. Smith's contention that the Income-tax tables show a marvellously small number of large incomes. But, strange to say, he does not produce any evidence to show that his opponent's figures are wrong. It is easy for him to characterise Mr. Smith's statistics as "very misleading." No sensible person would, however, take his unsupported assertion as a gospel truth, even though it emanates from a man of his well-known literary ability. Not content with questioning the correctness of the figures adduced by Mr. Smith, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff proceeds further and maintains "that no country on the face of the earth is governed so cheaply in proportion to its size, to its population and to the difficulties of Government." And in support of his contention he writes: "One single District in the Madras Presidency ruled by a single collector, who receives at the present rate of exchange, about £2,000 a year, is a good deal larger than Denmark." Now, the late Mr. Fawcett, the highest authority in such matters, has conclusively shown in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, that this country is governed too expensively. The Indian system of administration was framed upon the assumption that the country was a very rich one. But that delusion is fast passing away. Sir Evelyn Baring, the late Finance Minister, estimated that the income of the people of India does not exceed Rs. 27 per head per annum. Those who have carefully studied the subject have pertinently asked the question, where is the wealth of India? No one has yet been able to answer this question satisfactorily. Even the most sanguine of Anglo-Indians are driven by the very force of facts to admit that the extreme limit of taxation has been reached, and that no additional burdens can be imposed on the people with safety. In view of the poverty of the country, Mr. Samuel Smith urged that if Natives were allowed more freely to enter the higher ranks of the public service, the expenses of administration would be very greatly lessened. As matters now stand, not 5 per cent. of the higher posts, the salaries of which are £1,000 a year are held by the children of the soil. Common fairness demands that costly foreign agency should not be imported for doing work which can be performed by cheap indigenous labour. In determining whether India is governed too expensively or not, we should consider whether this sound principle which may be taken for an axiom is observed in practice, and not whether the cost of Indian

administration compares favourably or unfavourably with that of rich European countries.

THE JUBILEE BRIDGE.

One of the most interesting events in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee was the formal opening by the Viceroy of the new Railway Bridge at Hooghly. The ceremony was performed with great eclat on last Monday, and the bridge was named "Jubilee Bridge." This magnificent work is the crowning act of Sir Bradford Leslie's engineering skill. It appears that a project for connecting Calcutta with the East Indian Railway by means of a permanent bridge was first mooted by the Port Commissioners ten years ago. Mr. Bradford Leslie, who was a member of the Port Trust and also Agent and Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, pointed out that the project did not properly come within the scope of the Port Commissioners' legitimate functions, and that the work should be undertaken by the East Indian Railway. He was of opinion that the bridge should be at Hooghly and not at Calcutta. In 1881, he prepared the plans and estimates which were forwarded to Government. Mr. Leslie's project also provided for a double line of railway between the Hooghly and Naihati railway stations. The total cost was to be about 19 lakhs of Rupees. This design was not, however, adopted. Mr. A. M. Rendel, the Consulting Engineer to the East Indian Railway Company in England, was sent out to India to hold a local enquiry and consultation with Mr. Leslie, and the plan ultimately settled on jointly is what we now have realized. The plan suggested two land spans and a central cantilever supported on head piers to cost, including approach viaducts, £276,000. This plan was adopted and the Secretary of State authorized an immediate commencement of the work. It was at once taken in hand and pushed on with great vigour. The cantilever which is 52 feet high in the centre, and a very massive affair, was created in a large measure during the past rainy season. On the 8th of November, the Hooghly span of 420 feet girder was launched across the river to join the cantilever, and the Naihati span of 420 feet was floated into position on the 20th December. The road is laid for a double line of rails and the clear breadth of road-way is 26 feet.

Sir Bradford Leslie, in asking the Viceroy to open the Bridge, explained that the structure had been subjected to the severest test that Colonel Dowen, the consulting Engineer to the Government of India in Calcutta could devise. Sir Bradford was followed by the Lieutenant-Governor who said:—"To those who have had the opportunity, like myself when passing up and down the river, of watching the progress of this great work, from the conception of its first designs, to its final readiness for public traffic to-day, it would be a marvel to apprehend how so splendid and substantial a structure should have arisen completed in less than three years' labours, were it not known that the engineer who planned and built it was Sir Bradford Leslie, and that its successful and rapid completion is due not only to his genius, but to the wide experience he had gained upon similar magnificent works both in this country and in England. * * * It will not be inappropriate to notice, in recollection of our recent Jubilee festival, that all the railways now established in India have been constructed within the last thirty five years. I believe I am right in saying that the first railway opened in India was in the year 1853, and ran for a distance of only twelve miles. We have now some twelve thousand miles of railway completed, and some eight thousand more under construction." Yes, we have now 12,000 miles of railways in operation in India, and we hear much of the vast benefits which they have conferred on the country. Sir Rivers Thompson dilated on their benefits in the course of his speech. The Viceroy, in responding to the requests heartily congratulated Sir Bradford Leslie on the success of his magnificent undertaking. His Excellency observed: "Only those who are experts in these matters can have an adequate conception of the labour, the anxiety and the wearying sense of responsibility which taxes the nerve and brain of those to whom

entrusted the task of bridling and bridging our mighty rivers. To the casual spectator who sees the finished structure springing so airily from bank to bank, with its wide-spaced piers and trim and slender arches, and the acquiescent river slipping away so complacently below it, its successful completion may appear a matter of every day occurrence. But if we ponder for a moment on the nature of the forces concerned, the power and mass of the water to be dealt with, the enormous weights of iron to be handled, the delicate adjustments to be calculated, and the distances to be spanned, we may well wonder how human beings, who would find it difficult to raise a hundred pounds a foot from the ground should have succeeded by the sheer dint of ingenuity and intellect, in producing such stupendous results as those which are being daily wrought by our great engineers." We quite agree with the Viceroy in thinking that Sir Bradford Leslie has crowned his work in India by the erection of our Jubilee Bridge, and his name will ever be associated with this magnificent and useful work.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

THE reader will recollect that the terrible mortality in the Bengal Jails formed the subject of frequent interpellation in the House of Commons during the latter part of Sir Ashley Eden's administration. Badgered by Mr. Frank O'Donnell's questions, Lord Hartington, who was then Secretary of State, directed the particular attention of the Government of India to the matter, and suggested that it should submit, with the annual provincial reports on Jail administration, a review of the statistics for the whole of British India. In accordance with these orders, the statistics for 1881, 1882, and 1883 were duly reviewed by the Government of Lord Ripon, and a resolution has recently been recorded on the figures for 1884 and 1885.

It appears that the number of male prisoners rose in 1885 by 3.1 per cent., while the number of females slightly declined. In 1885, the former class of prisoners increased by 8.6 per cent., and the latter class decreased by 4.1 per cent. The number of civil prisoners during the same period also showed a moderate increase. But the total daily average of prisoners increased in 1884 and 1885, owing to a larger number of discharges. Comparing the figures of 1885 with those of 1883, there was a decline from 75,642 to 71,055 in the daily average of males, and from 3,578 to 2,980 in that of females. Of the total number of convicts admitted into the Jails in 1884, 62.8 per cent. were Hindus and Sikhs, 26.1 per cent. Mussulmans and 11.1 per cent. followers of other religions. The only noticeable variation in the figures for the past three years is the considerable rise in the number of Buddhists and Jains—a result attributable to the larger number of prisoners admitted to the Jails in Burma in 1885. Of the total number of convicts admitted in 1884, 12.38 per cent. had been previously convicted, about one-eighth of the number having been convicted more than twice. Of the number of convicts eligible for remission in 1884, 55.7 per cent. gained remission against 48.6 per cent. in 1883. In 1885, of the number eligible for remission, 77.7 per cent. succeeded in gaining it. This increase is satisfactory and we hope it will be steady. The figures relating to the employment of the convicts in the Jails show that the average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days was 65,087 in 1884 and 64,394 in 1885. The number employed on manufactures each year was about 25,000 as prison officers and servants 11,000, on building and repairing Jails 10,000 and in Jail gardens 4,000. The number employed in unremunerative labour decreased in 1884, but it again rose in 1885. In 1883, the number employed extramurally was about 24,000 it declined by one-half in the following year, while the number was reduced to less than 4,000 in 1885. It is thus clear that the instructions issued by the Government of the late Viceroy regarding the extramural employment of convicts could not be carried out. The ratio of convicts employed as prison officers, as prison servants and on manufactures, to the average number under sentence

of labour on working days in 1884 was 5.4, 11.4 and 41.2 respectively. The figures in 1885 were 4.94, 11.04 and 36.67. We are strongly of opinion that no convicts should be employed as prison officers. The present system of employing convicts as warders does incalculable mischief as experience has conclusively shown.

We now come to jail offences and punishments of convicts. The number of offences judicially punished rose from 269 in 1883 to 292 in 1884 and to 328 in 1885. Departmental punishments which in 1883 numbered 68,868 rose in 1884 to 85,980 and declined in 1885 to 82,016. In 1884, the number of punishments inflicted in the jails of Bengal and Burma increased considerably, and though the number in the former province declined again in 1885, there was a large increase in the Punjab. As regards the nature of the punishments inflicted, we note that solitary punishment by itself was adopted as a punishment more often in both years than in 1883. In 1884, the number of cases in which reduced diet was awarded as a punishment rose nearly 4 per cent., but the figures for 1885 are very similar to those for 1883. There has been a steady decline in the number of cases in which solitary confinement and reduced diet have been combined as a punishment. The figures regarding corporal punishment show a substantial decrease in 1885, the figures for which year were 3,075, against 4,658 in 1882. This decrease is satisfactory; but in some provinces, the number of corporal punishments is still very large. The general ratio of jail punishments of all kinds to the average number of convicts was 93.9 in 1883; it rose to 111.9 in 1884, and was 121.2 in 1885. The ratio of corporal punishments to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners was 5.7 in 1883, 4.9 in 1884, and 4.13 in 1885. As regards sickness and mortality among prisoners, the Resolution before us says:—"The health of the prisoners confined in the jails of India during 1884 and 1885 was on the whole satisfactory. During the former year, the admission and daily sick rates were 1,025 and 307 per mille, and during the latter 1,014 and 36 per mille respectively. These ratios are considerably below the averages of 1877-81, which were for admissions 1,189 and for daily sick 44.9 per mille. During 1884, the lowest total mortality since 1877 was registered, namely, 29.11 per mille against 31.37 in the previous year, and 63.01 during 1877-81; but during the following year, (1885) the death-rate rose again to 33.54, which, however, was still less than that of any previous year before 1885. The reduction in mortality during 1884 was due mainly to the smaller number of deaths recorded from bowel-complaints and cholera, while the rise in 1885 was due to the greater mortality caused by the same diseases. The mortality caused by bowel-complaints amounted to 9.73 per mille in 1884 and to 11.18 in 1885, whilst the average mortality during 1877-81 was 24.97 per mille. Cholera in 1884 caused 1.43 per mille of the death-rate and in 1885, 3.44, whilst the last quinquennial average was 4.48 per mille." The decline in the death-rate is doubtless satisfactory; but much remains still to be done to prevent the terrible mortality in our Jails. Dr. William Walker while employed as Inspector-General of Jails, in the North-Western Provinces, justly remarked in one of his annual reports that Jail officers should not give themselves rest until the death-rate among prisoners has been reduced to the level of that of surrounding free population. This is an object which all officers connected with jail administration in India, should steadily keep in view; and there would be no difficulty in the way of realizing it if the two chief causes of mortality among prisoners—namely, overwork and bad and insufficient food—be removed.

A PREMIUM ON APOSTASY.

OF all the promises of Government that which the people of this country hold in the highest estimation is religious neutrality. Religious partisanship has been the most prolific source of evil ever since the dawn of human society, and in a country so divided and sub-divided as India is, and governed by an alien bureaucracy professing a religion quite hostile to all the native forms of faith, the value of absolute, honest, unswerving neutrality cannot be estimated too highly. And in justice to, and to the honor of, our foreign rulers, we are glad to have it in our power to bear our humble testimony to the fact that on the whole, they have faithfully observed that neutrality. The cases of direct breaches of that promise have been very few, and of indirect breaches not many. As representatives of the people, it is our paramount duty to watch the action of Government in this respect, and we cannot allow any occasion to pass by without a protest when any tendency is evinced towards a breach. The recent discussions regarding Government scholarships for encouraging Indians to go to England, show a perverse vicious leaning towards such a breach; and the scholarships already established are acts of positive breach of neutrality. We can easily conceive the howl of indignation with which this remark of ours will be received by the ruling authorities. All approach to improper, insidious, dishonest motive will doubtless be stoutly and vehemently repudiated, and a benevolent desire to promote the well-being of the people will be pleaded as the sole cause of action. But that will not at all cover the question at issue. We are willing to concede all that may be demanded in favor of the purity of motive. We do believe that there is no positive sectarian or proselytising motive in our Government. Still any action that militates against perfect neutrality, with whatever motive committed, is a breach of that promise, and therefore reprehensible. The scholarships are intended, let it be granted, solely for our good; but they are opposed to our faith, or creed, or, say, our prejudices, and therefore they are opposed to the spirit of honest neutrality, and there is no ground for gainsaying the fact. Let us take a parallel case. The School Boards in England are pledged to neutrality; but should they, being under a sincere belief that kneeling in prayer before a statue, or kissing the cross, is not good, propose a certain number of prizes in Government Board Schools for those pupils who will abstain from kneeling before statues or from kissing crosses, they cannot escape reprobation. In India those who offer prizes, pecuniary inducements, high and lucrative situations to unfledged youths to act in contravention of the faith of their parents, do no better. The Missionaries who give rice and clothing to poor fishermen in the Sunderbuns to induce them to become Christians, act not in a more reprehensible spirit than the Government which establishes scholarships for going to England. Taking into consideration the different conditions of the parties concerned, we doubt that there is even a difference of degree in the two cases. Nor is the reprehensibility mended by saying that the object is moral improvement, and not religious conversion. If the belief that those who decline to go to England are morally inferior to those who accept prizes is justifiable, it would follow that prizes would be equally justifiable to induce people to abjure Hinduism, or Muhammadanism or Roman Catholicism and betake to Protestantism. The belief among our rulers and in the Christian world generally is that morally Christianity is infinitely superior to Hinduism, and conversion to Christianity would be a blessing to a Hindu from a moral point of view, and it has been argued that it is with a view to the moral regeneration and not change of creed that the prize is offered; but no disinterested honest judge will look upon this argument as other than a shaft from the armoury of Father Loyola. Our gracious sovereign pledges her sacred promise that no difference of religion, creed or color, would disqualify any of her subjects from holding any office of trust, so long he is otherwise qualified to discharge the

duties of that office, and her advisers would tell us that moral qualification cannot be obtained in perfection without doing certain acts which will be tantamount to abjuring a creed, and they do not touch upon the sanctity of neutrality by offering to defray all the expenses incident to that abjurement and a substantial reward for all life afterwards. To ordinary common sense the act of breaking down under such temptations is as positive a proof of moral weakness, as that of the policeman who yields to palm oil and lets off a criminal; but the practice now-a-days is to applaud the breakdown as an act of moral heroism. The Government is too clever, too shrewd, too experienced in the ways of the world not to perceive the extreme fallacy of the case; and if it should still persist in holding out pecuniary inducements to the rising generation of our countrymen, it cannot avoid the charge of breaking its promise of neutrality and offering a premium on apostasy. Either the Government is too stolid not to perceive the true bearing of the line of their action, or it is deliberately following a policy which is not consistent with honest neutrality, and we leave the dilemma to be solved by those who seek to defend the Government.

But breach of neutrality apart, we hold that the alleged advantages of English training for Indian youths who wish to compete for service under Government are fictitious and not realizable in the great majority of cases. Those advantages are usually dealt out in such loose and general terms—so slippery withal—that it is not easy to grasp them for strict logical treatment. One Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, of Bombay, in his replies to the questions of the Public Service Commission, has, however, attempted to develop them in a categorical form, and as he adverts to almost all the leading arguments we will follow his categories as our texts for a few remarks. Adverting to the necessity of a short sojourn and training in England after an Indian has successfully passed a competitive examination in India, he says, it will "free him from all prejudices of caste, race or creed, and which freedom is greatly to be desired in the case of a high officer exercising high executive, judicial or magisterial functions, sometimes over millions of Indian subjects variously divided."

As the period of sojourn is contemplated to be two years, the question is, can that period suffice to obliterate all prejudices of caste, race or creed, and if it did would it lead to any appreciable advantage? Will a person, who for the sake of a lucrative position would cast to the four winds of heaven his caste, race, and creed, really make a better judicial officer than the one who declines to do so? Let us take for instance a Muhammadan gentleman who, by dint of the influence of his two years' sojourn in England, is made to disown his creed—that of *La Ilaha illelala Muhammad Rasul Allah*, and becomes an atheist, will he really prove an honest judge? We say "atheist," because if he accepted another creed, it would amount to a change of creed, and not perfect freedom from all creeds. Our notion is that the man who can, for the sake of a lucrative post renounce his forefathers, and denounce his Maker is not one who can be safely trusted. We should direct our Khansamah to keep a sharp look at our spoons if by any accident such a person got admission to our room at dinner time. But then we are prejudiced Hindus, having full respect for our caste and creed.

The second argument is that it will "bring him into contact with English life and civilization and intercourse with English society at an age when he can understand and appreciate them and benefit by them."

But the premises are nonexistent, and the effect cannot follow. Most of our youths who prosecute their studies in England are obliged for the sake of economy to occupy private lodgings of the cheapest class, where the society they enjoy from year's end to year's end is that of an old landlady and a young maid-of-all-work, and this is not equivalent to enjoyment of the cream of English civilization and English Society, which will totally eradicate native habits. If they are studying for law, they have to dine only six days in each term or 24 days in the year in the hall of the Inn of Court they belong to, and there too the cream is wanting. Dwelling in

Sir William Monier-William's Institute when it is in working order would be an improvement on the present order of things; still the opportunities for association with Englishmen of refined culture would be few and far, and it would be absurd to maintain that it would be of any influence in improving Indian manners. We deny, too, that the tender age of 18, 19, or 20 years is the best to enable one to intelligently appreciate and benefit by English association; it is best suited for slavish imitation. Our experience in this respect is very different. We know of many who have returned from England utterly ruined in morals. One to our knowledge has come back a raving maniac, and the training cost the savings of the life time to his poor father who died of disappointment and vexation before his time. In most cases the appreciation of the pleasures of life is much greater than of the charms of intellectual and moral culture. Professor Cowell, one of the Civil Service Examiners, and indeed the highest authority on the subject is of our opinion. Writing to a friend in Calcutta, he says: "I think you are perfectly right not to send your second son to be educated in England—I am sure your judgment is right. There is no chance of a Native passing in the Civil Service Examination now, while the age continues reduced as it is—at any rate the chance is tremendously against his succeeding. I see the Indian Association is to have an interview with the Secretary for India this week about it; but it will probably be useless. I am sure, besides, that it is not a good thing for a young Hindu to come to England away from his family,—the temptations are too great, and I greatly doubt as to the advantages. Those who come, too often lose their national feeling, if they do not lose a great deal more than that. My feeling is strongly against your sending your son to England; let him remain in his mother land, and do all the good he can under his own native sky." This letter was produced before the Public Service Commission on Thursday last.

The third argument is that it will "bring about a complete feeling of equality and harmony among the Indian and English members of the Service."

That it will do so we know not; but this much is true that during the Ilbert Bill discussions, the then native members of the Civil Service were more roundly abused by the English members thereof than any other. We noticed some time ago, that a native Joint was actually excluded from a station dinner to do honor to a Lieutenant Governor because he could not be allowed to sit to dinner along with the European service men, and Sir Ashley Eden had to intervene. There is, however, one trait of equality in England—returned youngmen which we have noticed, and that is the coming of a son puffing a cigar and reeking of brandy, and addressing his father, "Well Mr. ——— will you just give me a lift when you go out this evening," or something to that effect. We may be denounced as Turks, in manner and temper, but whether we be so or not we would whip to an inch of his life the son who would to our face address us Mr. ———, or Governor, or Boss.

The next argument is it will "tend to the acquisition of habits of self-respect and moral courage and of strength of character."

Not to give offence to some of our "England-returned" friends by being too outspoken we wish to drop this argument gently. We do not believe in moral regeneration effected by a year's tuition at a public school. Moral character is not so easily changeable as our raiment, and experience has shown that our conviction has not been hastily formed. We have no hesitation in saying that for ability, learning, self-respect, moral courage and strength of character, no "England-returned" youth need try to compare himself with men like the late Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, or the present Justice Romeshchunder Mitter. Should a son of Justice R. Mitter ever go to England and come out as a barrister he may try, if he can, to equal his revered and learned father in learning, moral courage, and firmness of character; but surpass that father he never will. The real stuff has its origin in something very different from a two years' training. We remember a case in

which a native medical man after a five years' course of training in England and with all the honors of his college, worked out a six months' term in a Punjab Jail for purloining Government money.

The last argument is that it will, "in general, give him a wide and liberal training, which is very desirable for persons intended to discharge high, honorable and responsible functions."

This is too general and vague to be worth noticing. It depends upon the previous arguments for its support, and those having failed, it falls to the ground of its own inertness. In so far it is obvious that any real and beneficial moral improvement is not derivable from a two years' sojourn in England, and the Government is perfectly aware of the fact. The people, therefore, believe that the object of Government in offering encouragement to persons ready to forego their name, nation and creed for the sake of good pay, is, in the first place, to deter people from competing for the Civil Service, and, secondly, to denationalize those who cannot be otherwise prevented from competing, so as to make them feel that their safety and service depend entirely upon the good-will of their employers. With this view, in autocratic Russia they go the length of transmogrifying even the name of the candidates. A Muhammadan Ali Khan cannot be employed as a Government officer in holy Russia, but he becomes a trusted officer of high rank, when he converts his name into Alikhanoff. Our bureaucracy wish to effect the same change, but by a different process. Let Babu Rama Chandra Ghose, be Mr. Goss: let him discard the livery of his nation, and put on English clothing: let his food be changed, and consist now of what is abomination to his countrymen: let his mode of living be as different from the native mode of living as possible: let his and his family's ordinary everyday home language be English, and not the vernacular of his nation. By this process he can have no sympathy for his nation, nor any sympathy for them, and he will practically be other than a native of the country. In times of trouble, such a being may be more trusted than his countrymen. This is complicated Machiavellism, but it is the only obvious explanation of the project of insisting upon sending natives to England before giving them any of the higher offices of state. This is not quite so liberal as the practice current in Turkey, where Colonel Baker may take the command of an army without any change of name, caste or creed; but such it is desired should be the case in India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE date of Sir Rivers Thompson's retirement yet remains undetermined. The latest rumour is that Sir Rivers will make over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal to Sir Stuart Bayley on the 2nd proximo, and leave Calcutta by the *Khedive* the next morning.

THE following candidates have successfully passed the Subordinate Executive Service examination.

Babus Monomohini Roy, Raj Mohan Chakravarti, Baradakanta Ganguli, Narayan Chandra Sen, Khirad Chandra Sen, Jamini Mohan Das, Kailas Govinda Das, Prakas Chandra Singh.

We do not [see among these the names of the eight or ten men who were lately appointed without any examination. They should have been subjected to the test, and then we would have had some proof of the vaunted superiority of Government selection over competition.

Two additional guns have been added to the salute to which the Maharaja of Jeypore is entitled. The Maharaja who has generously contributed Rs. 1,10,000 towards Lady Dufferin's Fund is well deserving of this mark of favor, though some captious people think the price rather dear.

THE STORY lately circulated by some of our morning contemporaries about Mr. Reilly having resigned the Managership of the Burdwan Raj and of a Civilian being appointed to that post on Rs. 2000 a month seems to be unfounded. The *Englishman* on Saturday last contradicted the story.

THE following is a revised report of the evidence given by Raja Durga Charan Law, C.I.E., before the Public Service Commission.

"Raja Durga Churn Law, a merchant and zemindar, speaking generally, considered that the Statutory system was not approved. There was no objection to the Statute itself or the rules, but it should be recruited by competition and not nomination as at present. He would have no objection to admit men of proved merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Service or the Bar. He would make it compulsory to go to England, but there were difficulties in the way. The chief difficulty was the loss of caste, but it was gradually dying out. There was, he knew, dissatisfaction felt in respect to the Covenanted Service. The natives suffered under disadvantages owing to the limit of age, the place of examination, and the chances of failure. He would raise the limit of age to 22 as the maximum, make the marks for Sanscrit and Arabic equal to Latin and Greek, and have simultaneous examinations and identical examinations in England and in India. He would restrict the examination in England to Europeans, and in India to the Indians only, and would apportion a certain number of appointments for the latter. He would reserve one-fourth of the appointments for Indians. He would prefer that the Indian candidates after passing here should go to England, but he would not make it compulsory. He would limit the one-fourth to pure Orientals. He would not include the Eurasians or domiciled Europeans as they had no caste prejudices and could go to England, unless the proportion was raised to one-third. He suggested one-third or one-fourth, as he did not think the Government would grant a larger proportion. It was, he thought, better to go on slowly for the present, although a larger number would be desirable. In reply to Mr. Peacock, witness said that, as a zemindar, he would certainly not like to see all the appointments filled by natives. There are more men fit for judicial service, still there are many fit for Executive work too. He was not in favour of higher emoluments being given to natives. In reply to the Hon. Mr. Mitter, witness said that he would raise the proportion to one-third and include all Eurasians, &c. He would recruit for the Uncovenanted Service from the natives of India, and by competition open to all, but preference should be given to provinces. The progress of education was so rapid now that competent men should be soon had all over India. To Mr. Quinton, witness said that he did not employ his managers by competition, but required only business qualifications from them.

FOLLOWING the example of the late *Burra Lat*, the *Chhota Lat* is on his tour *pour parle conge*, which in the case of great men takes the form of addresses inscribed on parchment and enclosed in silver caskets. He has already seen Dumraon and Bhagulpur; he is now at Dakka, and on return therefrom will visit Purneah and other northern districts. What with Indian eye-shame and toadyism we have no doubt the tours will be as successful as need be.

THE annual *conversazione* of the Mahomedan Literary Society, was held in the Town Hall on Friday last, when His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and a large number of distinguished guests were present. The scientific experiments conducted by Father Lafont, Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar, and Babu Priyalal De were very interesting. The portraits, by Mr. Archer, and the numerous curiosities exhibited by various European and Indian firms drew large crowds. The Viceroy's Band, and the Sham Bazar Concert party discoursed sweet music, and all were pleased with the attention shown to them by Moulavi Abdul Latif, the founder and Secretary of the Institution—and his *confreres*.

ON Mr. Justice Oldfield resigning the Civil Service of Bengal, Mr. Syed Mahmood, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to fill his vacant place on the bench of the Allahabad High Court. The Syed has several times officiated in the capacity of a High Court Judge with great credit and his *pucca* appointment will, we are sure, give satisfaction in all quarters. We congratulate the North Western Provinces on having secured at last a permanent seat on the bench for an Indian gentleman of proved ability and merit.

THE Legislative season of Bengal seems to be very dull, and there does not appear to be

enough work for the Hon'ble members to do. The country is to be congratulated on this dullness. The less our Legislators are at work the better for the people. The meeting of the Bengal Council which was to have been held on Saturday last has been postponed to the 12th proximo.

WE are disappointed once more: the annual Budget will take the form of a flying farewell minute by the Finance Minister. The reason alleged for keeping up this objectionable procedure is that no fresh taxation will be required for the year. The news is a good one no doubt to the over-burdened tax-payer, but a free and full discussion in Council might have afforded a few stray chances for finding some means towards reducing the burden. A hasty farewell minute at a season when one is being packing for Simla is not perhaps the fairest and wisest mode of discussing grave financial questions. The Government, however, has reasons of its own for evading discussion, and it will do so long as it suits its purpose.

MR. CROSTHWAITE is a lucky man. From the commencement of his incumbency of the Chief Commissionership of the United Burmas, the pay of the post is to be increased. There may be good reasons for doing so, as the newly acquired territories have added to the responsibilities and labours of the Chief which makes it necessary that the emoluments of the post should also be proportionately increased. This may also be another step towards the creation of a Lieutenant Governorship and no one is disposed, except for financial reasons, to quarrel with the new Chief's good luck. But one naturally wonders why the indulgence should have been withheld from Sir Charles Bernard who had to face the brunt of the battle; but perhaps it was a practical censure of Sir Charles' alleged incompetency and inability fully to cope with the exigencies of the occasion which is the official euphemism for the gravity of the situation which on unjust and unprovoked attack on a nation's liberty brought on.

THE Maharaja of Vijianagram was not content, it seems; with having celebrated the Royal Jubilee in a right princely fashion in his hereditary seat in the Southern Presidency and at Benares. In the exuberance of his loyalty His Highness telegraphed instructions to his agent in Calcutta to celebrate the jubilee, by having special prayers offered at Kali Ghat for Her Majesty the Queen, and by distributing alms food, and clothes amongst the poor and needy. His Highness's orders were strictly carried out, and the balance has been made over to the District Charitable Society.

It is said that the press of business in the local Small Cause Court, to relieve which an additional Judge was temporarily deputed, continues. The period, therefore, for which the additional judge was sanctioned has been extended to October next. If the press continues as great, the office will in all probability be made permanent. Law's delay is proverbial by itself, and shortness of judicial staff should not be, even on economic considerations, be allowed to augment the delay. It seems to us, however, that improvement of quality and not increase in the number of judges is the best means for meeting the evil. An additional permanent judge for the Small Cause Court would, in plain prose, mean a lucrative appointment for some raw briefless European barrister, and no improvement in the actual judicial capacity of the Court. Young European barristers with little acquaintance of practical business, and less acquaintance with the language, manners, and customs of people who constitute the majority of the litigants, and still less acquaintance with the customs and local practices which regulate their trade and dealings with each other in everyday life, are not in the nature of things calculated to make the best possible judges for summarily yet properly disposing of suits which one knowing the inner constitution of the society and community they relate to, can more effectively and in less time decide. You may, therefore,

go on multiplying the number of sinecures for young European favourites, without appreciably diminishing the daily growing arrears of business. If the Government were wise and knew its business, it would adopt the system which it knows to be eminently successful in the Mufassil. Members of the subordinate Judicial Service in charge of our Zillah and Sub-divisional Small Cause Courts, manage to keep the files of two to four different Courts at a time perfectly clear, holding Courts for one, two or three days a week in each place. The requirements of the European trading community might perhaps warrant the entertainment of one or two European barrister Judges, but the rest of them should, for grave administrative and economic reasons be Indian members of the Judicial Service and the bar. Indian pleaders attorneys and barristers would discharge the duties of the benches in our Small Cause Court with a deal of efficiency and quickness which could not be even, contemplated by the second-rate European agency that the Government sees fit to impress into service whenever there is a hue and cry of press of business. The matter is deserving of careful consideration not only by the Government but by the Finance Commissioner, who, after the dissolution of the Finance Committee, is supposed to advise Government on economic questions. The agency that we recommend would be cheap and effective withal, and the arrangements will be satisfactory to all concerned. Let there be a European barrister judge by all means, but let Indian Barristers, Vakeels, Attorneys and members of the Subordinate Judicial Service have their representatives also on the bench, and let not European Barristers have an easy monopoly of the loaves and fishes, to the grave detriment of public business.

A MOVEMENT has been started by the National Mahomedan Association to raise subscriptions from amongst their community for establishing scholarships for the encouragement of Mahomedan students.

THE Finance Commission's Report is now in the press, and will be submitted to Government, it is said, as soon as printed.

It is understood that after a deal of hesitation, the Government of Bengal has seen its way to recommending Rai Ramsanker Sen Bahadur to a special pension. The Babu was refused an extension of service though quite fit for active duty, while much older and more worthless men were accorded the privilege. Babu Ram Sanker Sen is one of those high-spirited and independent officials, who however conspicuous their ability, worth and integrity may be, are not in the good books of the powers that be.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

"THE Jubilee and the Calcutta Police. It is our painful duty to record the most unsatisfactory arrangements made by the Police authorities in keeping order and in preserving the honor and safety of the citizens that had occasion to resort to the *Maidan* on the morning of the 16th instant to witness the grand review of troops in honor of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Empress of India. On an occasion like that when large numbers of people were certainly expected to congregate, it was the paramount duty of the Police authorities in communication with the military to definitely demarkate the space within which the review was to have taken place, instead of which the mounted force of the Calcutta Police, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of the citizens, specially those that drove in their carriages, ordered them to move from one place to another without any rhyme or reason, and directly as one spot was vacated by the carriages chiefly occupied by natives, other carriages occupied by white faced gentlemen and ladies, were allowed to come in without any protest and should any one have pointed out this glaring

inconsistency, was to him! two or three sharp cuts fell upon the head of the complainant at once. For nearly half an hour before the Review commenced, the Maidan was the scene of these infamous cruelties of the mounted Police, although an hour before the appointed hour, chowkies were placed to point out to the spectators the places allotted to them or to their carriages.

Towards the Chowringhee side, another scene of a disgraceful nature took place which is worth noticing. A Christian Inspector of Police, apparently a European, ordered certain Baboos to move out from a particular place, where they were standing, and upon their demanding the reason, they were told not to ask any question, but to move out; the Baboos urged that a whole lot of Christians, hailing chiefly from Choonagully, and the adjacent neighbourhood, such as Chandney Choke and the like, were also standing there, and why they should be allowed to remain there; whereupon the unfortunate Inspector had his hand upon one of the Baboos; and roughly handled him whereupon the other Baboos retaliated; and a scuffle ensued which resulted in the Inspector lying flat on the ground—his kintal friends tried to help him, but they were effectually prevented by a few respectable Affgans who happened to be present there. Certain other Police officers instantly repaired there, and upon being satisfied that the Inspector was in the wrong removed him to hospital.

On the same evening, on the occasion of the Fire works, the Police also miserably failed to preserve order and discipline with reference to the carriages of the ticket-holders. In fact Sir Henry Harrison was told that several persons had to walk home after being hopeless in their attempt to secure their respective carriages. The unyoking of horses from their respective carriages created such a deal of confusion that with the exception of the favored few the generality had an arduous task in securing their horses to be re-yoked to their carriages. The fact is that the Commissioner of Police is very unfortunate in the selection of the mounted force many of whom were unfit for discharging their duties satisfactorily in a city like Calcutta, where the higher and middle classes who are generally invited to public ceremonials, have a keen sense of honor, and they not often feel backward in attending such ceremonials for fear of being insulted by the Police.

Our first idea is that the natives and men who indulge in the luxury of "a keen sense of honor," have no business to go where they are not wanted. They should keep at home. To demand the same privilege as is enjoyed by those who hail from Chunam Gully and claim some undefined decimal fraction of European blood in their veins is preposterous. But we must yield to our correspondent, who is very angry, and has reason to be so. We have heard similar complaints from others. The Police is incorrigible. We only wish Sir Henry Harrison could devote greater attention to the internal management to the corps than he has hitherto been able of bestow on it.

TELEGRAMS.

In a speech made by Mr. Goschen at a banquet at the St. George's Club (February 22) he urged all parties to combine and support the Government in the present crisis.

SEVERAL shocks of earthquake took place (February 23) in the South of France. The shocks were specially severe at Cannes, Nice, and Mentone. Several houses at Nice collapsed, and a panic seized the population. The visitors are hastily leaving the place.

These shocks have extended from the South of France to Northern Italy. Great damage has been done to property in the Riviera.

THE earthquake in Italy proves to have been an immense disaster. Several villages have been completely destroyed, and fifteen hundred lives are known to have been lost.

MESSRS ROTHSCHILD have issued the prospectus of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, with a capital of three millions sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. A later telegram states that the capital required has been covered four times over.

THE alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy has been renewed.

THE Austrian Reichsrath has unanimously voted a supplementary credit for military preparations.

In the trial of Mr. Dillon and five others for conspiracy to prevent payment of rent, the jury have been unable to agree.

PRINCE Alexander, who is at Darmstadt, is suffering from Small-Pox. He is in a critical condition.

THE Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Advocate-General of Madras, died of Bright's disease (February 22,) aged 53. He succeeded Mr. Cunningham in the post in 1878.

THE latest returns of the German Elections show that 221 members have been elected. The Government so far has a majority of 69. The Socialists and Radicals have lost heavily in the Provinces. The Government have been every where defeated in the Province of Alsace.

In the House of Commons, the discussion on the proposed Rules of Procedure was resumed. (February 25). Mr. Parnell introduced an amendment, to the effect that the debates of the Business Committee be exempted from closure, but the House rejected the amendment after a protracted debate.

RIZA Pasha, the Special Commissioner of the Porte, and M. Grecoff, one of the Bulgarian Delegates, has started for Sofia. M. M. Stoiloff and Katcheff, the Bulgarian Delegates, will remain in Constantinople in order to carry out the negotiations with the Sublime Porte and the representatives of the Great Powers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsules, imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

EVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues, written by BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYN, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this disease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

- Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1885-86, by D. Fitzpatrick, Esq. C. S. Offg. Chief Commissioner.
- The Third Annual Report of the Sobhabazar Benevolent Society, for the year, 1886-87.
- The Sanitary Engineering for India, by B. R. Harrington. Civil Engineer.
- The Concord of the month of January 1887, edited by Baboo Kall Churn Banerjee.
- Metrological Table for October 1886.
- Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Kohat District, by H. St. George Tucker.
- Life of St. Paul in Bengali, by Baboo Debendra Nath Mookerjee.

- "Gariber Nebadan" in Bengali.
- The Address to Her Gracious Majesty Victoria by Messrs. Manackjee Rustomjee and Sons.
- The Indian Agricultural Gazette, for January 31st 1887.
- Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries, April to October 1886.
- First Annual Report of the Director of the Agricultural Department in Bengal.
- Gitantrasar in Bengali by Krishna Dhan Banerjee.
- Specimens of Types, &c., cast at Saunay Letter foundry, Calcutta for the month of January 1887.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.
Satkshira Public Library.....	11	5 0
Head Master Mymensing Zilla School.....	13	4 0
Ra Gunput Singh, Azemgunge.....	13	4 0
H. H. Maharaja of Travancore.....	13	4 0
Partanghur Reading Club.....	13	4 0
Secretary Public Service Commission.....	6	0 0
Cosmopolitan Club.....	1	4 0
Newab Ashamoolah Khan Bahadur.....	13	4 0
Baboo Poorna Chander Dasa, Chittagong.....	6	0 0
" Ramasunder Ganu, Mymensingh.....	10	0 0
" R. M. Mookerjee, Inspector of Salt and		
Woomachurn Kar, Chittagong.....	10	0 0
" Nilkant Chatterjee, Krishnarghur.....	0	10 6
" Isan Chunder Mookerjee, Maldah.....	13	4 0
" Khetter Mohan Roy Chowdry, Barripur.....	20	0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—February 16, 1887.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr E N Baker, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhurn during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant-Colonel W L Samuels, or until further orders.

Mr L P Shurres, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act as an Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E N Baker, or until further orders.

The order of the 2nd instant, transferring Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, to the Sudder station of the District of Faridpore, is cancelled.

Moulvi Abdus Salam, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is transferred to Hughly, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Fargunnahs, is allowed furlough for one year and three months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th April next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F H Harding, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Chittagong.

Babu Okhoy Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Mymensingh.

This cancels the order of the 4th January last transferring Babu Okhoy Kumar Bose to the sudder station of the District of Noakholly.

Mr F E Fargiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Jessore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr F H McLaughlin, or until further orders.

Babu Ram Niranjan Persad, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to Saran, and is posted to the Gopalgunge Sub-Division of that District, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Shiva Prasanna Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai Midnapore, is transferred to Durbunga, and is posted to the Tajpore Sub-Division of that District.

Mr R M Towers, C. S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 21st January 1887.

Babu Kartik Chunder Roy Chowdhry, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhudduck, Balasore, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Police.—Mr H S Schurr, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The services of Mr E St George Kaye, Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the District Police, Noakholly are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, District Superintendent of Police Maldah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Nogensdro Nath Dhar, M A B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Muradnuggur, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Krishna Dhan Chowdhry, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 8th instant, appointing Babu Advaita Prosad Dey, to act as Munsiff of Muradnuggur in Tipperah.

Babu Upendro Nath Dutt, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff, in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kally Churn Ghosal, or until further orders.

Babu Bangshidhar Banerji, officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Mitter, Additional Munsiff of Nema, in the District of Midnapore, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs 50 within the local limits of the Nema Munsiff, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Revati Churn Banerji, or until further orders.

Babu Lal Sing, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Nema during the absence, on leave, of Babu Revati Churn Banerji, or until further orders.

Mr G C Sconce, Barrister-at-law Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Second Judge of that Court during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R S T MacEwan, or until further orders with effect from the 4th January 1887.

Mr T Jones, Barrister-at-law, Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Third Judge of that Court, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr G C Sconce, or until further orders, with effect from the 4th January 1887.

Babu Sri Nath Roy, Officiating Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge of that Court, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T Jones, or until further orders, with effect from the 4th January 1887.

Babu Numoni Dass, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Patna, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge, of the third grade, with effect from the 30th September 1886, vice Babu Kam Peishad, retired.

Babu Reva i Churn Banerjee, Munsiff of Nema, Midnapore is promoted to the first grade of Munsiffs with effect from the 30th September 1886, vice Babu Numoni Dass.

Babu Bepin Behary Sen, Munsiff of Balu-guat, Dimpore, is promoted to the second grade of Munsiffs with effect from the 30th September 1886, vice Babu Revati Churn Banerjee.

Babu Okhoy Kumar Mitter, Munsiff of Midnapore, is promoted to the third grade of Munsiffs with effect from the 30th September 1886, vice Babu Bepin Behary Sen.

Babu Hari Lal Mukherjee, B. L. Officiating Munsiff of North Rajshahi, Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsiff of the fourth grade, with effect from the 30th September 1886 vice Babu Okhoy Kumar Mitter.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A thoroughly competent Mechanical Engineer for the Bhagulpore Water Works who will be required to attend to the Pumping Engine at the Head Works and also to look after Filter tanks, reservoir, pipes, and all other works connected with the water supply at a monthly salary of Rs. 150.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted before the 4th of March next.

Municipal Office,
BHAGULPORE,
The 21st February, 1887.
SURYA N. SINGH,
Chairman.
80

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Supply of Crushed Food for Cattle.

Tenders for the supply of Crushed Food for Cattle for one year, from 1st April, 1887, to 31st March, 1888, are invited, and will be received by the Vice-Chairman up to noon of the 1st March next. Covers to be superscribed, "Tender for Crushed Food."

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the office of the Engineer.

Rs. 500 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Calcutta, 22nd February 1887. 81

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Supply of Straw and Hay for Govkhannahs.

Tenders for the supply of Hay and Straw for one year, from the 1st April, 1887, to 31st March, 1888, are invited, and will be received by the Vice-Chairman up to noon of the 1st March next. Covers to be superscribed, "Tender for Hay and Straw."

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the office of the Engineer.

Rs. 200 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Calcutta, 22nd February, 1887. 82

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 28th February, 1887, at 8 P.M.

Business to be brought forward.

1. The Chairman to lay before the Commissioners the Budget for the year 1887-88.

2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 22nd of January, 5th and 12th February, 1887.

3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee and Sanitary Committee at the Meeting held on the 25th January.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, the adjourned Quarterly Meeting will be held, when the business left unfinished at the Meeting held on the 27th January will be brought forward.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.
83

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

NOTICE.

In modification of the notice regarding the closure of the Sone anals, which was published at page 60, Part II of the Calcutta Gazette of the 12th ultimo, it is hereby notified that the Main Western Series will be closed from the 15th to the 28th of May, 1887, both days inclusive, the dates for the closure of the Eastern Main Series remaining as before notified from the 17th of April to the 16th of May 1887, both days inclusive.

A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R. E.,

Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1887. 78

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

BENGAL BRANCH.

BAIDAYNATH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Pundit Sailajanund Ojha of Baidyanath has generously founded the following scholarships tenable for three years in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund:—

1. One of Rs. 150 per annum tenable at the Calcutta Medical College by a Hindu Female Student belonging to any of the following castes:—Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Vaidya or Kayasta.

2. One of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable at any Bengal Training School for either medicines or sick nurses by a Hindu Female Student, belonging to any one of the following castes:—Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Vaidya or Kayasta.

Applications should be made to DR. COATES, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.

S. GORE BROWNE,

Hon. Secretary, Bengal Branch.

79

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moultmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

51 Secretary and Treasurer.

From the 16th February, 1887

The Grand Gala day of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

HAS BEEN OUT

A Weekly Journal entitled

THE HINDU HERALD

Having for its principal object the exposition of the disputed points of the Sastras and the solution of the gravest problems of society and Practical Politics from a strictly Hindu point of view.

The most select and thoughtful writers of the day have promised to contribute to the journal and the services of a veteran journalist have been secured for its editorship.

SIZE—Foolscap, six forms (12 pages)

SUBSCRIPTION—[Strictly in advance] Rs. 3 per annum before the 20th June 1887, and Rs. 5 after that date.

Syamacharana Bhattacharya B. A. F. T. S.

MANAGER,

HINDU HERALD OFFICE,

4, Tamer's Lane, College Street,

CALCUTTA.

69

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs. As
Atharvana Upanishad, (Sansk.) fasc. I—V at /6 each	1 14
Agni Purana, (Sansk.) fasc. I—XIV at /6 each	5 4
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sansk.) fasc. I—V at /6 each	1 14
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I	0 6
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sansk.) fasc. III—XIII at /6 each	4 2
Brahma Sutra, (English) fasc. I	0 12
Bhramati, (Sansk.) fasc. I—VIII at /6 each	3 0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sansk.) fasc. VI, VII, and IX at /6 each	1 2
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /6 each	0 12
Brihat Samhita, (Sansk.) fasc. I—III, V—VII at /6 each	2 4
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sansk.) fasc. II—III at /6 each	0 12
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sansk.) vols I fasc. I—II, II, 1—25; III, 1—13 at /10 each fasc.	18 6
bandogya Upanishad, (English.) fasc. II	0 6
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sansk. & Eng.) fasc. I and II at /6 each	0 13
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sansk.) fasc. I—XII at /6 each	4 8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /6 each	1 2
Katantra (Sansk.) fasc. I—VI at /12 each	4 8
Katha Sarit Sagara (English), fasc. I—XIII at /12 each	9 12
Kurma Purana, fasc. I	0 6
Lalita Vistara, (English) fasc. I—II at As. 12 each	1 8
Manonica Sangraha, fasc. I	0 6
Minimsa Darsana (Sansk.) fasc. II—XVII at /6 each	6 6
Ma-kandeya Purana, (Sansk.) fasc. IV—VII at /6 each	1 8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sansk.) fasc. I—III at 6 as. each	1 2
Nirukta, (Sansk.) vol I, fasc. 1—6, vol II fasc. 1 to 6 vols. I, I, fasc. 1—4 at /6 each fasc.	6 0
Narada Smriti, fasc. I and II at /6 each	0 12
Nayaya Darsana, (Sansk.) fasc. III	0 6
Nitiara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sansk.) fasc. II—V at /6 each	1 8
Parishaptaparyana, (Sansk.) fasc. I—III at /6 each	1 2
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sansk.) fasc. I—III at /6 each	1 2
Prithraj Rasau, (Sansk.) fasc. I—V at /6 each	1 14
Ditto (English) fasc. I	0 12
Pali Grammar, (English.) fasc. I and II at /6 each	0 12
Prakrita Lakshanam, (Sansk.) fasc. I	1 8
Parasara Smriti (Sansk.) fasc. I—III	1 2
Santa Sutra of Apastamba, (Sansk.) fasc. I—XII at /6 each	4 8
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sansk.) fasc. I—XI at /6 each	4 2
Ditto Lutyayana, (Sansk.) fasc. I—IX at /6 each	3 6
Ditto Sankhyana fasc. I (Sansk.)	0 12
Sama Veda Samhita, (Sansk.) vol I, fasc. I—10 II, 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8, at 6 as. each fasc.	1 14
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. I—IV at /6 each	1 8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English) fasc. I and II at /6 each	0 12
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sansk.) fasc. II	0 6
Sankara Vijaya, (Sansk.) fasc. II and III at /6 each	0 12
Sankhya Pravachana Bhasya, (English), fasc. III	0 6
Sankhya Sara, (Sansk.) fasc. I	0 6
Sastra Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I and II at /12 each	1 8
Taittiriya Aranya fasc. I—XI at /10 each	4 2
Ditto Brahmana (Sansk.) fasc. I—XXIV at /6 each	9 0
Ditto Samhita, (Sansk.) fasc. I—XXXIII at /6 each	12 6
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sansk.) fasc. I—III at /6 each	1 2
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sansk.) fasc. II and III at /6 each	0 13
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvatara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English) fasc. I and II at 6 as. each	0 12
Tandya Brahmana (Sansk.) fasc. I—XIX at /6 each	7 2
Taita Chin'amony, fasc. I—III (Sansk.) at 6 as. each	1 2
Uttara Naisadha, (Sansk.) fasc. III—XII at /3 each	3 2
Vayu Purana, (Sansk.) vol. I, fasc. I—6; vol. II, fasc. I—6 at /6 each fasc.	4 8
Vishnu Smriti, (Sansk.) fasc. I—II at /6 each	0 12
Vyadarnatnakor, fasc. I and II at 6 each	0 12
Vrihasaradya Purana, fasc. I	0 6
Yoga Sutra of Panjali, (Sansk. and Eng.) fasc. I—V at /14 each	4 6
The same bound in cloth.	5 2
Arabic and Persian Series.	
Alamgirnamah with index, (Text) fasc. I—XIII at /6 each	4 14
Ain-i-Akbari, (Text) fasc. I—XXII at /1 each	29 0
Ditto (English) Vol I (fasc. I—VII)	12 4
Akbarnamah with index, (Text) fasc. I—XXXVI at /1 each	36 0
badshanamah with index, (Text) fasc. I—XIX at /6 each	7 2
neale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to, thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper	4 8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. I—XXI at /1 each	20 0
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. I—XIV at /1 each	14
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusi's list of Shy'ah Books, (Text) fasc. I—IV at /12 each	3 0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidh, (Text) fasc. I—IX at /10 each	3 6
Ditto Azadi, (Text) fasc. I—V at 6 as. each	1 8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Mansawi (Text) fasc. I	0 12
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc. I—VI at 12 each	0 12
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. I—III at 6 as. each	1 2
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 49 fasc. at 12 as. each	20 4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. I—V at 6 as. each	1 10
424	

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Capital and other Funds £383,734 on the 31st
December 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds, being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL,
MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED
AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES
GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary
information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,

Manager in India

104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

**Risks on the Lives of Native
Gentlemen taken at favor-
able rates which have
been approved by
eminent Actuaries.** 434

THE STANDARD.



ACCUMULATED FUNDS £8,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and
Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment*, *Family Provision*, *Self-Endowment for old age*, and *Protection to Partners or Creditors*.

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,

27 Dalhousie Square.

Secretary.

413

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS AND WATCHMAKERS,
SOLID SILVER AND ELECTROPLATED GOODS.



CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

SUPPLIED from our English Manufactory & Co.'s superbly finished English lever Watches constructed specially for India—Solid Silver cases—jewelled throughout, and guaranteed for 2 years... .. Cash Rs. 50.

Cheaper Watches Cash Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25, upwards
Gold English lever Watches of the finest manufacture Cash Rs. 250, 300, 350, 400, &c.

A very large stock of clocks from Rs. 16 to Rs. 650.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SOLID GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS
MAGNIFICENT RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS—PEARLS—
EMERALDS—RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, &c. &c.

WATCH REPAIRS, WATCH REPAIRS, WATCH REPAIRS.

CLOCK REPAIRS, CLOCK REPAIRS, CLOCK REPAIRS,
SOLID SILVER HOOKS—SOLID SILVER PAWNDOWNS, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURED TO ANY DESIGN

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

32

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

If you would
strengthen and preserve
your sight,
use Lawrence & Mayo's
perfect pebble spectacles.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

All the principal
Ophthalmic Surgeons in
India
prescribe them to their
patient.



OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,



J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of
Bombay. Kurrachee, writes:—

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

3/4, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

REV. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain
Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me
suit very well, I have much
comfort from them, and I think
my eye-sight is strengthened by
them already.

44

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

427

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW CHEAP EDITION OF STANDARD WORKS,
At Annas 6 each.

WARD & LOCK'S.
POPULAR LIBRARY.
OF LITERARY TREASURES.
Edited by G. T. BETTANY, M. A.

FROM GEORGE HOWELL ESQ., M. F.
"I regard the specimens sent me as perfect marvels of cheapness and excellence. The volume containing Emerson's 'Representative Men and English Traits' is the best and cheapest volume ever issued from the Press, in my opinion. I hope that the enterprise will be eminently successful, and that your Literary Treasures will find a place in hundreds of homes."

Neatly bound in cloth. Price each As. 6.

Emerson: Representative Men and English Traits.
Macaulay: Lord Clive. Warren Hastings and other Essays.
Plutarch: Lives of Alexander the Great. Julius Caesar, and Pompey.
Lock: Thoughts on Education. With Introduction by Professor Blackie.
De Quincey: Confessions of an Opium Eater, and Letters to a Young Man Whose Education has been Neglected.
Longfellow: Voices of the Night, Tales of a Wayside Inn, and Miscellaneous Poems.
Arabian Nights: Sindbad, Aladdin, and other Stories.
Bacon: Essays, Civil and Moral.
Foster: On decision of character and on a Man's Writing Memoirs of himself.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.
Plutarch's Lives of Famous Greeks.
Milton's Miscellaneous Poems, Sonnets, and Psalms.
Barham's Witche's Frolic, the Black Mousquetaire, and other Ingolds by Legends.
Cook's First Voyage round the World.
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, Christabel, and Miscellaneous Poems.
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

CASSELL'S NATIONAL LIBRARY

EDITED BY HENRY MORLEY, L. D.
Neatly bound in cloth. Price each As. 6.

WARREN HASTINGS.—By Lord Macaulay.
MY TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT (Memoirs of Silvio Pellico)—Translated from the Italian by Thomas Roscoe.
THE RIVALS, AND SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.—By Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
THE COMPLETE ANGLER.—By Isaac Walton.
CHILD HAROLD.—By Lord Byron.
THE MAN OF FEELING.—Sermons on the Card.—By Bishop Latimer. Henry Mackenzie.
LIVES OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND CÆBY Plutarch.
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.—By Sir John Maundeville.
E CASTLE OF OTRANTO.—By Horace Walpole.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. AND THE GOOD NATURED MAN.—By Oliver Goldsmith.
THE ADVENTURES OF BARON TRENCK.—Translated from the German by Thomas Hocroft.
THE WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS.—By Lord Bacon.
NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE.—By Gilbert White.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.—By Sir Walter Scott.
TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—By Mungo Park.
THE HISTORY OF EGYPT.—By Herodotus.
VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—By Lord Anson.
SELECTED VOYAGES.—From Richard Hakluyt's Collection.
THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.—By John Keble.
SELECTED PHILOSOPHICAL WRITINGS.—By Lord Bolingbroke.
TABLETALK.—By Martin Luther.
THOUGHT ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENT.—By Edmund Burke.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED OF
Short Studies from Nature, By Various Authors Illustrated, credit 3-12 ... Rs. 3
The Mothers' Manual of Children's Diseases, By Chas West, M. D. credit 1-14 ... Re. 1 12
The Steam Engine, and other Prime Movers, By W. J. Macquorn Rankin, Eleventh Edition, revised, credit 9-1 ... Rs. 8 12
First Book of Indian Botany. By Daniel Oliver, F. R. S., Illustrated, credit 4-14 ... Rs. 4 8
All-About Book-Keeping. A Comprehensive Treatise, credit 1-14 ... Re. 1 12
Berlin Society. By Count Paul Vassil credit 4-8 ... Rs. 4 2
Fancy Dresses Described; or, What to Wear at Fancy Balls. By Arden Holt, credit 3-12 Rs. 3 6
Gentlemen's Fancy Dress; How to Choose it. By Arden Holt, credit 1-14 ... Rs. 1 12
The Principles and Practice of Levelling By F. W. Simms, credit 6-6 ... Rs. 5 14
Works by Juliana Horatia Ewing. Each credit, As 12 ... As. 11
Jackanapes. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecot.
Daddy Darwin's Dovecot. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecot.
The Story of a Short Life. Illustrated by Gordon Browne.
Cholera Curable. A demonstration of the Causes, Non-contagiousness, and Successful Treatment of the Disease. By J. Chapman, M. D., credit 3-12 ... Rs. 3 6
The Hair. Its treatment in health, weakness, and disease. By Dr. J. Pincus, credit As. 12...As. 11
COTTON'S NEW INDIA OR INDIA IN TRANSITION.

A NEW and cheaper Edition of this popular book is in course of Publication, and a supply is expected in 2 or 3 weeks' time. Judging from the enormous demand of the first edition, the new edition will, in all probability, also find a large sale.

In order to prevent disappointment to intending purchasers, we are now REGISTERING ORDERS which will be supplied at once upon the arrival of the con signment. Early orders are solicited Price per copy, As 10.

W. NEWMAN & CO., "Ld.,"
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT

SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.
Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.
COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, keeping for years in all climates, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 8s, 5s, 6d.

Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

406

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones; therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 Our Special Campaign Watch for India ..	16 8 and 18 8	
2 In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch ..	18 8 .. 20 8	
3 An heavy sterling silver cased Watch ..	28 8 .. 30 8	
4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches ..	18 8 .. 20 8	

Send for Price List, posted free.

Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

53

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

For further information address—Mr. F. Crowder, 156 Radha Bazar, Calcutta.

71

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

P. HALDAR & Co.,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS

19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

Artificial Teeth are prepared in the latest American Style and Principle. Terms moderate, consultation Free.

P. Haldar and Co's Tooth-ache Water. A safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Tooth-ache arising from whatever cause; one or two uses relieves the pain. Price Rs. 1. Packing As. 2.

46

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was £550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems. Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—Receiver of the High Court.

W. C. Morgan Esq.—Solicitor.

Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER:

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

LOOK! IT WILL PAY YOU.

J. MOSCRIPT PYE & CO.,

Export Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,

154, WEST REGENT ST., GLASGOW,
SCOTLAND.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS

The undersigned who attend Leading Book and Picture Sales, and are Purchasers of Valuable Private Libraries in England and the Continent, can supply Books at about 50 per cent. Less than local Cost Price. Pictures, Books, and MSS. bought on order. All new and second-hand English and Continental Books and Reviews supplied on shortest notice. Libraries furnished throughout. Wholesale Book binding and Stationery at exceedingly low rates. Remit by bank or postal Draft with order.

For the convenience of "Kin Beyond Sea," J. MOSCRIPT PYE (of the above firm) who has had great experience of the varied requirements of ladies and gentlemen abroad, acts as GENERAL AGENT, and executes with economy and despatch commissions entrusted to him, for anything large or small that may be wanted from Europe. Correspondents in all parts. Manufactures and Patents, also Financial and Commercial Undertakings placed on the English Market. Preliminary Fee, £25 Sterling. Schools and Tutors recommended. Investments made in best securities. Save time, trouble, and expense, by communicating with MR. PYE, 154 WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW. A remittance should in every case accompany instructions.

31. J. MOSCRIPT PYE & CO.

**ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.**

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assureds.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

HEAD OFFICE, 9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 Camac Street.

407

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS.
IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE
GALVANIZED WIRE NETTINGSUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,**REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES**
ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS
SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTESORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

421

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

**GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER
MAJESTY THE QUEEN**Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862.
PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSENE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS,
COUCHES AND OTHER**Glass Furniture.**IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL
GLASSWARE**Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls**

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

422

All contain English, Bengalee, Puslee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES

All Traill's Diaries are Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's. Also TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.

D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,
In English, Bengally, Urdu, and Hindi characters. Showing anonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English. Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas; Interleaved, Rs. 1.

"YULE TIDE" 12 annas. Post free, Rs. 1 prepaid.

54

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

	IN TOWN	Rs. A
Per Month		1 5
" Annual		14 5
" Single Copy		0 5

IN MOFUSSIL

By Advance per annum		15 4
At once Do.		16 5

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

	Rs. A.
Per line	 0 4

Printed and published by WOOMER CHUNDER MUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE, CALCUTTA.